

4-20-1966

Kabul Times (April 20, 1966, vol. 5, no. 23)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (April 20, 1966, vol. 5, no. 23)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 1195.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1195>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.

Government Answers Questions On Education; Jirgah Notes Need To Balance Development Period Provides Opportunity For Exchange Of Views

KABUL, April 20.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and his Cabinet Ministers answered questions about the educational system during the Wolesi Jirgah's question hour yesterday afternoon.

The deputies' questions during the five and a half hour session centred on the following subjects:

—the need to balance the development of education throughout the country rather than centralising it in one place.

—the need to update curricula used in educational institutions.

—the lack of teachers, school buildings and equipment, and other educational facilities.

—the need for the educational system to train enough experts to meet the requirements of the economic growth of the country.

Answering the questions, the Premier said that even and balanced growth of education all over the country is one of the primary goals of his government.

The government, Maiwandwal said, in accordance with its policy statement, is seriously considering measures to promote the balanced development of education. This question will be given due consideration in the education law, now being drafted, and in the country's third five-year development plan.

The draft law and the plan will be referred to the Jirgah.

Maiwandwal drew attention of

the deputies to the fact that the balanced growth of education is related to balanced economic and social growth of all areas of the country.

Although in some regions, educational development plans have just been started, the government does not intend to slow the educational progress of the developed areas in the interest of creating a balanced promotion of education throughout the country, the Premier said.

The government aims, however, at speeding up the growth of education in those sections of the country where for some reasons education has developed slowly.

Expressing great satisfaction over the fact that people of all areas show a great desire for education, the Prime Minister noted that the problems of education in Afghanistan are two-sided:

First, Afghanistan as a developing nation is greatly in need of educated youth to devote their talent to working for economic progress. This goal cannot be attained, Maiwandwal stressed, without a sound educational system.

Second, fortunately, throughout the country a great desire for knowledge and schooling exists. This desire, the Prime Minister said, should be satisfied and the state must find ways to meet the rising demands.

Primary education, according to the provisions of the Constitution is compulsory and free to the extent the government can provide the means for it, Maiwandwal said.

This provision, Maiwandwal said, is aimed at eradicating illiteracy. But unfortunately, the number of primary schools is not enough to prevent the next generation from including illiterates. However, the government plans to accept 65,000 more students this year in primary schools, Maiwandwal said.

Referring to those students who may not be admitted to the university, the Prime Minister said that they can enter some other educational institutes such as teacher's training schools and vocational schools.

Referring to admission to the University dormitory, the Prime Minister said that a quota will be given for each province. Provincial students seeking admission to the University will also be admitted on a quota basis.

The Prime Minister said the government is keenly interested in raising the standard of education at the University and is taking necessary steps towards this end. Time and patience are required. The problems of education can not be solved in one question hour, the Prime Minister added.

By A Staff Writer

Maiwandwal outlined, giving examples and statistics, the plans for the expansion and popularisation of education throughout the country.

In the preparation of the new plan for education all the difficulties mentioned by the deputies will be considered, the Prime Minister said.

The government plans to open, on an experimental basis, two mobile schools for the kochis this year, Maiwandwal told the deputies. He also stressed the need for vocational schools.

(Contd. on page 4)

Pazhwak Says Afghanistan Wants Effective Measures To Solve Rhodesian Problem

UNITED NATIONS, April 20, (Reuter).—Asian and African members of the special committee on colonialism planned further private talks Tuesday on the Rhodesia crisis in the wake of moves to revive Security Council debate.

Informed sources said the principal purpose of the conference was to obtain the strongest possible Asian backing for proposals initiated by the African states to invoke the mandatory provisions of the charter to deal with the Ian Smith regime.

A resolution tabled in the committee Tuesday by 14 Asian, African, European and Latin American countries—including Afghanistan, India, and Iran—would declare the steps taken so far

by Britain to be "inadequate". It would recommend the Council to consider "the further measures envisaged under chapter VII of the Charter". This provides for recourse to mandatory sanctions, and military intervention if economic pressures fail.

Adoption of the resolution is considered certain. Only a simple majority is required in the 24-nation committee and this is more than supplied by the sponsorship.

Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan told the committee Tuesday that Afghanistan wanted effective measures to be taken to solve the Rhodesian problem. He regretted that Britain had made no new suggestions to the committee on the matter after the new powers given it by the Council.

Since Afghanistan believed in the inalienable right of people of Rhodesia to freedom and independence and because of the explosive situation continued to threaten international peace, Pazhwak said he favoured a recommendation to the Council to take more decisive steps.

Couve De Murville Returns From Bonn

PARIS, April 20, (Reuter).—Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville returned here yesterday from Bonn confident that France and West Germany would find a formula to keep French forces in West Germany after they are withdrawn from NATO control on July 1.

The withdrawal is part of President de Gaulle's plan to withdraw France from the alliance's integrated military system.

France has about 70,000 men in West Germany—two divisions and an air force wing.

French sources said Couve de Murville got the impression that while Britain, the U.S. and West Germany agreed, at a week-end meeting, that French troops should stay on West Germany's soil, they wanted to prevent Paris from seeming to score a diplomatic success.

Australian Troops Leave For Saigon

SYDNEY, Australia, April 20, (AP).—A unit of Australian troops, the first of a 4,500 strong task force, flew toward Saigon Tuesday night amid growing public indignation over sending of national servicemen to South Vietnam.

The advance party including conscripts, left Richmond air base west of Sydney on their way to Saigon. There were no demonstrations at the base and police guarded all entrances.

The departure of the troops began the biggest air and sea movement of troops from Australia since world war II and included the first conscripts to leave Australia for overseas service since the war.

The first of 35 military charter flights to South Vietnam will begin this week. Friday, the troop carrier Sydney will sail with about 800 troops after a march through Sydney on Thursday.

Most of the troops are due in South Vietnam before May 17 to allow for a three week changeover with the 1st battalion now serving in South Vietnam.

UK's Tory Party Reduces Members Of Shadow Cabinet

LONDON, April 20, (DPA).—Following the Conservatives serious defeat in the British general elections last month, opposition leader Edward Heath yesterday introduced a smaller and rejuvenated shadow cabinet.

Its number has been reduced by four to seventeen members. Eight prominent politicians are no longer represented in the new shadow cabinet.

Among them are former Chancellor of the exchequer Selwyn Lloyd, Duncan Sandys and Lord Disborne.

The "second man" in Heath's shadow cabinet, Reginald Maudling will also be in charge of Commonwealth problems and development questions.

Ex-Premier Sir Alec Douglas-Home is in charge of foreign politics as the shadow cabinet's indispensable "wise statesman."

Enoch Powell, one of the party's most controversial politicians will remain in charge of defence problems.

For the first time, the Conservative shadow cabinet has a woman in its ranks. She is Mervyn Pike, who will be in charge of social politics.

HM Congratulates Iraqi President

KABUL, April 20, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King in a telegram to the new Iraqi President Abdul Rahman Aref has congratulated him on his election to that post.

Aref succeeded his brother who died in an air crash last Wednesday. Meanwhile the Iraqi Embassy in Kabul in a message which it sent Tuesday to Bakhtar News Agency expressed its appreciation for the sympathy expressed by the Afghan government and people over the death of the late President of Iraq.

In the message the Embassy has expressed its thanks to Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, the Minister of Court, Cabinet Ministers and other Afghan leaders and Afghan people for their sympathy expressed at the condolence meeting which was held in that Embassy.

The message said, "May God Almighty save the noble Afghan nation from all dangers and losses and create conditions for its progress and prosperity and may He grant His Majesty the King of Afghanistan a long life and everlasting happiness."

Bazzaz Handles Iraq's Defence

BAGHDAD, April 20, (Reuter).—Iraq's Prime Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman al-Bazzaz will personally handle defence affairs until his new Defence Minister returns from abroad, according to Baghdad radio.

The move seemed to confirm reports of differences between the former Defence Minister and the new President Major-General Abdul Rahman Aref, who Monday advocated autonomy for the turbulent Kurdish tribes in the north of the country.

The new Cabinet, announced Tuesday night, dropped Major-General Abdul Aziz al-Okaily as Defence Minister and appointed in his place Major-General Shaker Mahmoud Shukri, Ambassador-designate in London.

General Okaily, an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency, stands for a firm line against the Kurdish insurgents and recently announced plans for a spring offensive against them.

Reports that the Kurdish insurgent leader, Mulla Mustafa al Barzani, has called a month-long halt in hostilities are still unconfirmed. A Kurdish broadcast last week said that with the death of the late President—brother of the new head of state—there was a chance for new negotiations on their demands for autonomy.

STOP PRESS

PARIS, April 20, (Reuter).—France was hit today by the second strike of gas and electricity workers within a few weeks. This is the latest in the wave of strikes to hit France following the government's refusal to grant wage increases of more than five per cent.



Gherman Titov, Soviet cosmonaut, receives a bouquet from a child at Kabul airport. Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Education Minister (right) and Sultan Mahmoud Ghazi, President of Afghan Air Authority (left) are seen with Titov.

Voskhod Two Pilot Arrives For Week's Visit

By A Staff Writer

KABUL, April 20.—Gherman Titov, the pilot of Voskhod Two had some interesting things to say today to correspondents on the first day of his week-long visit to Afghanistan.

"Future plans for the Soviet space programme", he said, "include undertakings such as assembling space ships, piece by piece, in space. We shall soon witness an experiment of this nature, he continued."

He spoke to a Kabul Times reporter at Chilton Palace just after his arrival there from the airport.

His Illushin 18 Aeroflot airliner touched down at Kabul airport at 9:30 this morning where the Minister of Education Dr. Anwari, at whose invitation Titov is visiting here; the Rector of Kabul University, some university professors, Mayor of Kabul and president of Afghan USSR Friendship Society, Prof. Mohammad Asghar, and the commander of Afghan Air Force, and the Soviet charge d'affaires received him.

Titov said he was pleased to have the opportunity to visit neighbouring Afghanistan and present the warm greetings to his hosts here from the president of USSR-Afghan Friendship Society and former Soviet ambassador here, Antonov.

A large number of university and high school students gave the astronaut a warm welcome and Afghan and Soviet children presented him with colourful bouquets of flowers.

Asked whether he is preparing for any flight now, Titov said not for a specific one. "My training continues but in the near future I don't think I shall go anywhere beyond this planet."

Asked whether his studies at the third year of the Soviet Academy of Aeronautics interfere with his training, he said, "any kind of education helps the astronaut. I manage both."

Asked "whether it is lonely in the space, he said, "so far the astronauts have felt no more lonely than seamen. But, "he continued, "on prolonged flights which will take a year or more something ought to be done about this problem. Sending families in the space ship is one answer to the problem. Studies are being made of this possibility in the Soviet Union", he said.

(Contd. on page 4)

Prof. Mujaddidi, Goya Etemadi Attend Iqbal Day

KABUL, April 20, (Bakhtar).—Professor Ghulam Hassan Mujaddidi Dean of the College of Letters at Kabul University and Goya Etemadi, advisor in the Ministry of Education, arrived in Lahore to take part in Iqbal Day in Pakistan.

Mujaddidi and Etemadi are visiting Pakistan at the invitation of the President of Central Committee of Iqbal Day. Iqbal was a famous poet who has written many poems in praise of Afghanistan and Afghan people.

Bhutto Welcomes Suggestion Mrs. Gandhi, Ayub Should Meet

KARACHI, April 20, (AP).—Pakistan Foreign Minister Z. A. Bhutto Tuesday night welcomed Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's statement she might meet with President Mohammed Ayub Khan of Pakistan to try to ease the two nations' differences.

"We in Pakistan are equally concerned over the deteriorating trends in India on India-Pakistan relations," he said.

Bhutto said he did not agree with Mrs. Gandhi that visits of Chinese leaders to Pakistan "had contributed anything in our attitude toward India."

"The visit of anybody could not make any substantial change

on a country's foreign policy which was based on so many factors," he said.

Bhutto said he hoped the Indian Prime Minister realised the importance of an early settlement of the disputes between India and Pakistan and "by doing that the two of our peoples could benefit and prosper."

Johnson Favours Rangoon Or Tokyo Vietnam Conference

WASHINGTON, April 20, (AP).—The Johnson administration Tuesday welcomed Senate Majority leader Mike Mansfield's proposal for an Asian peace conference on Vietnam with the United States, China, and North Vietnam represented at the table.

This was done through Arthur Goldberg, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, after a 45-minute talk with President Johnson and state department press officer Robert McCloskey.

Goldberg, asked by reporters whether the White House welcomes the suggestion of the Senate Democratic leader from Montana, replied:

"The White House always welcomes what Senator Mansfield has to say. The president is in agreement that a meeting ought to be held. He hopes Senator Mansfield will further that cause."

The U.S. State Department also wel-

comed Mansfield's proposal for a conference in Japan or Burma.

McCloskey, the State Department Press Officer, told newsmen that American willingness to hold peace discussions had been stated many times by Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk over the past year.

"Our offer to meet with the concerned parties remains open", he said.

Meanwhile, U.S. war planes have blasted North Vietnam's major power plant and 50 other strategic areas in a renewed intensification of air strikes against the communist-ruled half of South Vietnam.

Two U.S. jet fighter-bombers bombed the Uong Bi thermal power plant, (22 kms) northwest of the port of Saigon and about 50 kms from Hanoi Monday night.

The raid was the first attack on industrial installations near Hanoi this

year. The plant, which supplies 85 per cent of all North Vietnam's electricity, was put out of action for the first time in a series of raids last December.

Other U.S. air force planes blasted a total of 50 targets in the North, pounding bridges, anti-aircraft gun posts and military installations, mainly in the southern part of the country.

Meanwhile, heavy B-52 bombers stationed in Guam continued their daily attacks on Viet Cong bases in the south. On the ground U.S. troops of the 25th infantry division reported yesterday they had killed 32 Viet Cong.

In Washington President Johnson conferred Tuesday with Lieutenant General Jesus Vargas, Secretary-General of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation, on the security problems posed by the Vietnam conflict and China.

The president and the former head

of Philippine armed forces met at the White House for 30 minutes and then posed briefly for photographers but did not speak to waiting newsmen.

Johnson warmly shook the hand of the visiting SEATO official, who is on his first tour of the eight SEATO nations.

Vargas later said Tuesday he is confident the Philippine Senate will approve legislation authorising the sending of 2,000 Philippine army engineers to South Vietnam.

Afghan Professor To Work At French University

KABUL, April 20, (Bakhtar).—Prof. Safar Ali of the College of Medicine of Kabul University left for France Tuesday to work in the Lyons University of Paris. His trip was arranged under an Afghan-French Universities affiliation agreement.

THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency



S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RABEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switchboard number 23043, 24028, 24026.

Circulation and Advertising:

Extension 59.

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Printed by Government

Printing Press

Growing Pains In Uganda

The situation in Uganda remains confused after the announcement last week that a new constitution has been promulgated and the later report that one Kingdom had rejected it.

Dr. Milton Obote who played an important role in the country's independence struggle in 1962 tactfully remained in office as the chief executive leaving the post of the head of the state to Kabaka.

Obote, who was a close friend of Dr. Nkrumah, the ousted president of Ghana, significantly enough had assumed all the powers of the state soon after Nkrumah's overthrow.

But Buganda, one of the four kingdoms of Uganda which occupies one fourth of the country's territory and in which Kampala the capital of Uganda is situated, has notified Obote that it will not accept his new constitution.

Since Uganda is a federal state, the components have the right to enjoy a certain amount of autonomy. But not, of course, to the degree of disobeying the central government. Buganda's step may result in military action by the central government and civil war.

It is also interesting to note that the opposition in the present parliament of Uganda has become very weak; most of its members have

already crossed the floor and now are on the side of the government.

It appears the future action by the Central Government will determine the course of events in that country.

IMF And Developing Nations

The International Monetary Fund will meet in Washington shortly. The meeting of this organization is highly important for all nations but particularly for developing countries.

Virtually all the developing countries have plans for economic and social progress. One of their main problems in implementing these projects is lack of foreign exchange.

The world bank, as a central organization, can help the developing countries meet this shortage of foreign currencies.

Some developing countries also badly need to reform their financial structure. Their currency in many cases has lost its value through inflation or the threat of it due to expenditure on development projects, and they are in need of expert advice.

The countries participating in the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington expect a great deal from it especially in dealing with deficits in balance of payments.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

The Kabul Municipal Corporation, at present, is faced with many problems. First, the people want their city kept clean, the roads paved, playgrounds built for their children and parks for adults, and finally the prices of food and other necessary commodities strictly controlled, said Tuesday's issue in its editorial entitled 'The Last Memorandum.'

Many letters are received by the paper in which people ask the Municipal Corporation to fulfill their demands, added the paper.

But one of the major problems facing the Municipal Corporation is the lack of cooperation by the people. Most people who expect something to be done by the Municipal Corporation are unwilling to carry out their legal obligations towards it, asserted the paper. 'A good city dweller is the one who knows his legal obligation towards the Municipality and pays his dues on time, noted the paper.

Unfortunately most of our city dwellers do not pay their Municipal dues on time and police forces must be used to collect them, pointed out the paper. The paper expressed the hope that people will pay their taxes at the time required and thus help the Municipal Corporation improve its financial position, concluded the paper.

In our country the government and private press, as it has been repeatedly emphasized, should be inspired by the values of the constitution as it is the mirror of the nation's and the Sovereign's aspirations to safeguard national honour and integrity, Islam's values and to lead society on the path to welfare and prosperity, said Tuesday's Anis in its editorial.

We hope, said Anis, those own private publications, as the Minister of Information and Culture said in answer to an Anis reporter, will fully realize their national responsibilities and take into consideration the benefit of the country, added the paper.

The daily Anis as a national newspaper work for the fulfillment of the Constitution which is a summary of our national aspirations and will oppose any publication which is in contradiction to the provisions of the Constitution, concluded the paper.

In the same issue of Anis a report has been published about the development of northern Afghanistan.

The writer said the most impressive sights in the city of Mazar Sharif are two plants. One is an oil extracting plant which has been established through private investment by Sayyed Shah. The plant was set up in 1956 with ini-

tial capital of 30 million afghanis, said the writer.

The other factory is the Sakhi Industrial Ltd. the founders of which are Ghulam Sakhi and Mohammad Sharif Mazari. The factory was established in 1958 with an initial capital of one million afghanis and at present the capital exceeds 15 million afghanis.

The factory has machines for cleaning, sorting and packing cotton. The second task of the factory is to train and provide employment for young people.

In Sheberghan, said the writer, we noticed many tin-roofed buildings, but most of them seemed to be vacant.

Andkhol is a vast city but construction has not been completed, said the writer. 'The hotel in Andkhol is bigger

than that of Sheberghan. There is scarcity of water and therefore, dry farming is very popular. The problem of drinking water is also acute in Andkhol. Hygienic drinking water is appreciated in that city, asserted the writer. People in Andkhol get their drinking water from open wells and pools and therefore one can imagine how unsanitary the drinking water is, added the writer.

In the same issue of Anis a writer gave his views about the draft of the Law for Formation of Political Parties.

A first glance at this law, said the writer, shows it has some errors and shortcomings.

From the law it is not clear what a political party is and what its aims are.

WORLD PRESS

In proportion to her population, India has had less foreign aid than many other countries, the independent British newspaper, Sunday Times, said in an article on India today.

The newspaper carried the report 'inside India' by a special foreign correspondent in its colour supplement. It also used a series of photographs by Lord Snowden, brother-in-law of Britain's Queen Elizabeth.

The article said India had not relied solely on the world's charity, or self-interest, for her meal ticket.

India has had less foreign aid than many other countries, it said. Pakistan has received nearly twice as much, and the UAR and Yugoslavia between 15 and 20 times as much as India.

It continued 'when Mrs. Gandhi says—as she did a few weeks ago—that things aren't really all that bad she is suppressing the pride of a country that boasts its perpetual dependence upon others.'

The article said India's crisis today was essentially one of 'modernisation in a search for self-reliance, both at home and abroad.'

The great significance of the friendship between China and Pakistan was warmly hailed by East Pakistan newspapers in their editorials Saturday.

Dainik Pakistan said: 'The union of hearts of the Chinese and Pakistan people would usher in a new era in the great struggle against imperialism in Asia and strengthening world peace.'

'Imperialism, colonialism and their lackeys have tried hard to keep China and Pakistan apart. Through big scale propaganda, they tried to create a dis-

torious and ugly image of China, but in reality, the success of the Chinese people in various fields had frustrated the imperialists, colonialists and their lackeys, the editorial said.

The French publication Aviation Magazine, says in its current edition that the Soviet Union is planning to build the largest passenger plane ever to fly.

The plane, to be called the Anatoly 22, will be able to carry passengers on two decks, 423 on the upper deck and 301 on the lower deck, the magazine says.

The magazine U.S. News World Report says the Soviet Union despite spectacular feats in space, still lags far behind the United States in space technology and is not managing to narrow the gap.

In a copyrighted article dated in Moscow the nationally circulated weekly news magazine says:

'The matter of the long U.S. lead has become a matter of grave concern to Soviet technicians and scientists. They see their achievements trailing those of the U.S. in almost all non-defence technology. The gap is even wider when it comes to converting the results of scientific research into actual use by industry.'

The report adds that experts on Soviet technology cite these examples of Soviet shortcomings:

'There is a shortage of computers for general research. USSR trails the western world in the development of plastics.

Wolesi Jirgah's Internal Procedure Law

Following is an unofficial translation of the regulations governing the internal procedure of the Wolesi Jirgah.

Chapter One Preliminary Sessions

Article 1: Wolesi Jirgah shall hold preliminary sessions before the legislative session starts. Preliminary sessions shall begin on Mizan 15.

Quorum for preliminary sessions shall be two-thirds of the membership.

Article 2: The duties of the preliminary sessions are as follows:

(a) Appointing temporary speaker. At the first preliminary session the eldest member of the House shall be appointed temporary speaker. Age shall be determined on the basis of identification or citizenship card. When two members are the same age, one will be elected from among them by drawing.

(b) Examining credentials. The Wolesi Jirgah appoints a commission for examining credentials. The members of the commission shall include one deputy from each province.

The general session of the Jirgah approves the candidates names put forward from each province by provincial deputies.

The aim of examining the credentials is to see that the documents are issued in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations of the place of issuance.

Article 3: The commission for examining credentials shall submit a list of the persons whose documents are in accordance with the laws and regulations to the preliminary session.

After receiving the approval of the preliminary session the said persons shall be considered members of the Wolesi Jirgah.

After opening of the Wolesi Jirgah another commission to be known as the commission for hearing complaints pertaining to elections shall be appointed to consider in accordance with the provisions of the election law complaints of petitioners.

Article 4: President of the Wolesi Jirgah is elected with the temporary speaker presiding over the session, by secret ballot, by majority vote.

Other administrative officers are elected from among the candidates in separate secret balloting by majority vote with the president of the Jirgah in the chair.

If an equal number of votes is won by more than one candidate for a position there shall be a drawing.

If there is only one candidate for an administrative position the vote shall be taken on the basis of yes and no.

Article 5: If an administrative member of the Wolesi Jirgah resigns or dies he shall be replaced by another Wolesi Jirgah member elected in the manner prescribed in Article 4.

Article 6: The Wolesi Jirgah can sack any administrative member from his position by two thirds of the votes of those present. In this case a new member shall be elected in the manner prescribed in Article 4.

Chapter Two Opening

Article 7: Opening of the legislative term and annual session of the Wolesi Jirgah will take place in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

Article 8: The opening speech of the King shall be heard in quiet. The Deputies shall stand.

Conciliation, Constraint Curb S. V. Crisis

It appears that conciliation and constraint have won the day over bullets and bloodshed in South Vietnam's five weeks of political unrest which came to a head this week.

The conflict between Buddhist groups and the government over immediate free elections and civilian rule had been mounting steadily since mid-March. By April 14 the situation had reached a fever pitch and it seemed a climactic confrontation would result in a crisis for the nation.

But as is so often the case in such supposedly either/or dilemmas, cooler heads on both sides managed to defuse the tension, if not completely terminate the turmoil.

Some uncertainty and confusion exists in Saigon on how exactly these results were achieved. Much is on the record but perhaps the most significant negotiations were conducted in private Vietnamese councils where the capabilities and attitudes of both sides could be saved without the added provocation of heated public commentary.

No balanced observer can conclude that all challenges is dead. Nevertheless, positive steps have been taken to accede to the reasonable demands of the people and return the country to more stable conditions.

Chief of State Nguyen Van Thieu, in

his address to the opening session of the three-day national political congress which met this week, restated the position of the ruling military-dictatorate in measured terms when he said:

"If you want an elected government in the shortest time, this desire is also ours. The military does not want to cling to power."

Thieu reiterated: "We are no power hungry. A former civilian regime transferred governmental responsibilities to us at a critical time last year. The armed forces did not forcibly grab it. We are ready to return it to the people."

He was merely reinforcing the promises made by Prime Minister Nguyen Cab Ky earlier this year in his state-of-the-nation speech. At that time, Ky spelled out the blueprint for elections and the formation of a national assembly. What has since become one of the prime issues was the matter of timing.

Thieu, thereupon, opened the last day's meetings of the congress with a formal government decree promising a constitutional assembly within three to five months elected by universal direct secret ballot all over the territory of the republic of Vietnam.

On the other hand the Buddhists have the task of bringing into line their adherents in the central area who continue to attack the government.

Authoritative sources close to the church indicate that a task force of monks will fly north soon to take the word to the remaining dissidents.

In short, there are many facets yet of possible exploitation for the Buddhists, who have clearly displayed that they are the single most potent political force in the country and aim at staying that way.

Nevertheless, one can not live through these frenetic days in South Vietnam without being impressed by some of the deeper meanings of surface events. One is that the recent situation bears little resemblance to political disturbances of the past few years, least of all those of Diem days.

Whereas the Diem regime's repressiveness crystallized the hatred of broad segments of the population, little of such feelings is evidenced today. Perhaps the Buddhist leadership itself has become cognizant of this and thus has been influenced to assume a more responsible posture.

Although this type of political ferment is difficult for South Vietnam, to absorb during its struggles against Viet Cong and its attempts to reconstruct its social and economic fabric, it is exciting to realize that the South Vietnamese political creature is far from dead.

Aswan Dam Aids Development In UAR

E. Primakov, in a dispatch from Cairo reports the wonderful changes which are taking place in the United Arab Republic.

Many with good reason regard Aswan as the country's point of departure along the road of economic development. The point is not only that the high dam erected with Soviet assistance will increase by a third the cropped area in a country where land hunger has long since become a national calamity. Other important results of the Aswan project are less known. As early as 1964 the yet unfinished dam made it possible to avoid the disastrous consequences of a great flood. The next year the UAR was able to beat back the attack of nature on another front: the Aswan Dam impounded enough water for irrigation during the driest months. The hydro power plant under construction at Aswan will double UAR's power generation. Primakov writes:

'But the significance of the Aswan project is not confined to these staggering economic indices.' Primakov goes on, 'Aswan is forging a new citizen-toiler, a new attitude towards work which was absolutely unknown in pre-revolutionary UAR. For instance production conferences have become routine at many divisions of the projects and what is important not only engineers and technicians, but plain workers, too, speak at these conferences. Often the workers take up problems of the work of related services and sometimes even problems of general management. They take close to heart the common cause which is an extremely important new departure in the thinking of the Arab workers of Aswan. For its part the local management also is taking a new attitude towards the working people.'

The dispatch notes the deep feeling of friendship and working solidarity between UAR and Soviet technicians born at the great project of the United Arab Republic.

Primakov notes that Aswan is the main but by far not the only project under construction in the United Arab Republic with Soviet assistance. The USSR is helping the United Arab Republic to build many industrial plants of the oil, iron and steel, mining, chemical, machine building, textile, food, ship building and other industries. Dozens of enterprises built with Soviet assistance are already functioning.

Very important, the author writes, is Soviet assistance in training skilled personnel. Training centres created in the UAR with Soviet assistance have trained or are training nearly 25 thousand skilled workers. (Tass)

Singapore Launches Five-Year Plan In Effort To Curb Population Increase

A choice of seven contraceptive devices is being given to Singapore's married women in an effort to curb the population increase.

Earlier this year, the government launched a five-year family planning and population board with responsibility for implementing it.

The estimated cost of the scheme is 1,000,000 Malaysian dollars (about 125,000 sterling). Statistics show a gradual decline in the rate of population growth in recent years. In 1960, for instance, the birth rate was 38 per 1,000 of the population, four years later in 1964, it had fallen to 32 per 1,000 and now the government hopes to reduce it still further.

But the population still increased from 1,580,000 in 1959 to 1,865,008 last year.

According to the Minister for Health, Yong Nyuk Lin, the aim of the five-year family planning programme is to have the present birth rate from 60,000 to 30,000 a year by 1970.

He admits that this is ambitious, but says that one of the government's main purposes is to 'free the state's women from the burden of raising too many children in order to increase human welfare and happiness.'

The government also hopes that with cheap, effective methods of birth control readily available, the large number of abortions, which Yong says takes place every year, will be stopped.

The emphasis of the plan would

be on the inter-uterine contraceptive device, better known as the loop, but six other birth control methods will also be available at subsidised rates at the 24 clinics which the family planning and population board is to set up.

The board also hopes to encourage doctors in private practice to take part in the scheme by training in the latest family planning methods and working in government clinics on a part-time basis.

It is estimated that during the five years of the plan, there will be about 300,000 married women 'within the fertile 15-44 age group' in Singapore.

Of these, about 20 per cent are already practising some form of birth control.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly	Af. 1000
Half-Yearly	Af. 600
Quarterly	Af. 300
FOREIGN	
Yearly	\$ 40
Half-Yearly	\$ 25
Quarterly	\$ 15

Subscription from abroad will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official exchange rate.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Afs. 50
Classified: per line, body type, Afs. 10 (minimum seven lines per insertion, anything less will be charged seven lines).

For further information contact advertising manager.

Why Try To Penetrate Outer Space?

Cosmonaut Konstantin Feoktistov, M.Sc. (Engineering), the first scientist to travel in outer space describes how space may serve man.

Today it is even hard to imagine the full gigantic scope of scientific research and work to elaborate and create technical means that man will have to do in order to study space and penetrate it.

Man will have to create the means for making a methodical study of the conditions and hazards that await him in interplanetary space. He will have to create the means for making a study of the planets of the solar system, which would enable him to gather essential information before he could step out into the planets or their satellites. He will have to create large space-ships that will enable him to travel many years to distant planets, space-ships equipped with complicated automatic devices, means of navigation and of superlong distance communication.

To solve these problems, man must create new and develop old branches of science and engineering (and they are already being created and developed): cybernetics and electronic computer and analyser technologies, without which there can be no thought of creating the space-ships of the future.

Finally, man will have to solve problems connected not only with opening up and developing the planets of the solar system but also with establishing observatories, stations and man-made inhabited planets in outer space, which would enable man not only to extend and deepen his study of the Universe but also to make journeys to the stars.

The solution of these problems requires tremendous effort of mankind.

Sometimes we may hear various skeptical statements apropos the expediency of such effort. What is more, they are made from diametrically opposite standpoints.

Some people, for example, say: "Conquest of space is interesting, of course. But what does our generation need it for, if people will be living in space perhaps only in a thousand years time, whereas efforts and funds have to be invested now on Earth, where many people are short of food, clothing and housing? Let's first regulate our life on our own planet, space will wait (and, perhaps, will not be needed at all!)"

Others say: "Space, the progress of mankind, expansion of man's sphere of life... Do we need all that, or, to be more correct, will all that come to pass? For, on the one hand, the world is, at present, in a very unstable state: with all the modern means of destruction in the hands of various countries, will it not, in the nearest future, be plunged into a catastrophic nuclear war that will lead to the destruction of civilization? But even if war is averted, in what direction will the world develop?" they reason further. "For it is already clear that man, working methodically, can artificially create (perhaps out of inorganic elements) beings with a higher intellect than man, capable of living in a wider range of environmental conditions. If 'blind' nature could create man by the 'trial and error' method then consistent, logical research will undoubtedly enable scientists to create a more rational being better adapted to life. People are doomed to 'extinction' as they become satiated with knowledge about the surrounding world, they will lose interest in it, as living conditions improve and security grows, their viability and will to struggle for existence will weaken and robots, which are better adapted to life, will supplant people before mankind conquers space."

Plenty of doubts like that may be conceived. In general it is much easier to voice doubts than to settle or disprove them.

But let's try to ponder over at least those voiced above.

There is no need to try to foretell the future of mankind a thousand years hence (and its a senseless occupation anyway): the problem of the conquest of space is a problem of our times. We already have the technical possibilities of penetrating space and, consequently, they must be, and already are, beginning to be used. It's not the thing to open the door to a new world and then to slam it shut. And although the main purpose of the space research of our times is to pave the way to the future, to open up a new sphere of life for man, this research will be, and already is, of practical significance for us too.

The development of space research, the realization of the complex programmes for creating carrier rockets, automatic space stations and space-ships leads to the rapid growth of new branches of science and engineering. What

is more, the results of all this development also affect day-to-day life on earth: they find application in the branches of science and engineering that pursue quite "earthly" aims. Here it is a case of indirect influence, so to say. But certain successes in space engineering are already beginning to invade everyday life directly: relay sputniks extend the possibilities of planetary communication and television; navigation sputniks increase the reliability of ship navigation on the oceans; meteorological sputniks enable us to establish a "faultless" weather service on Earth.

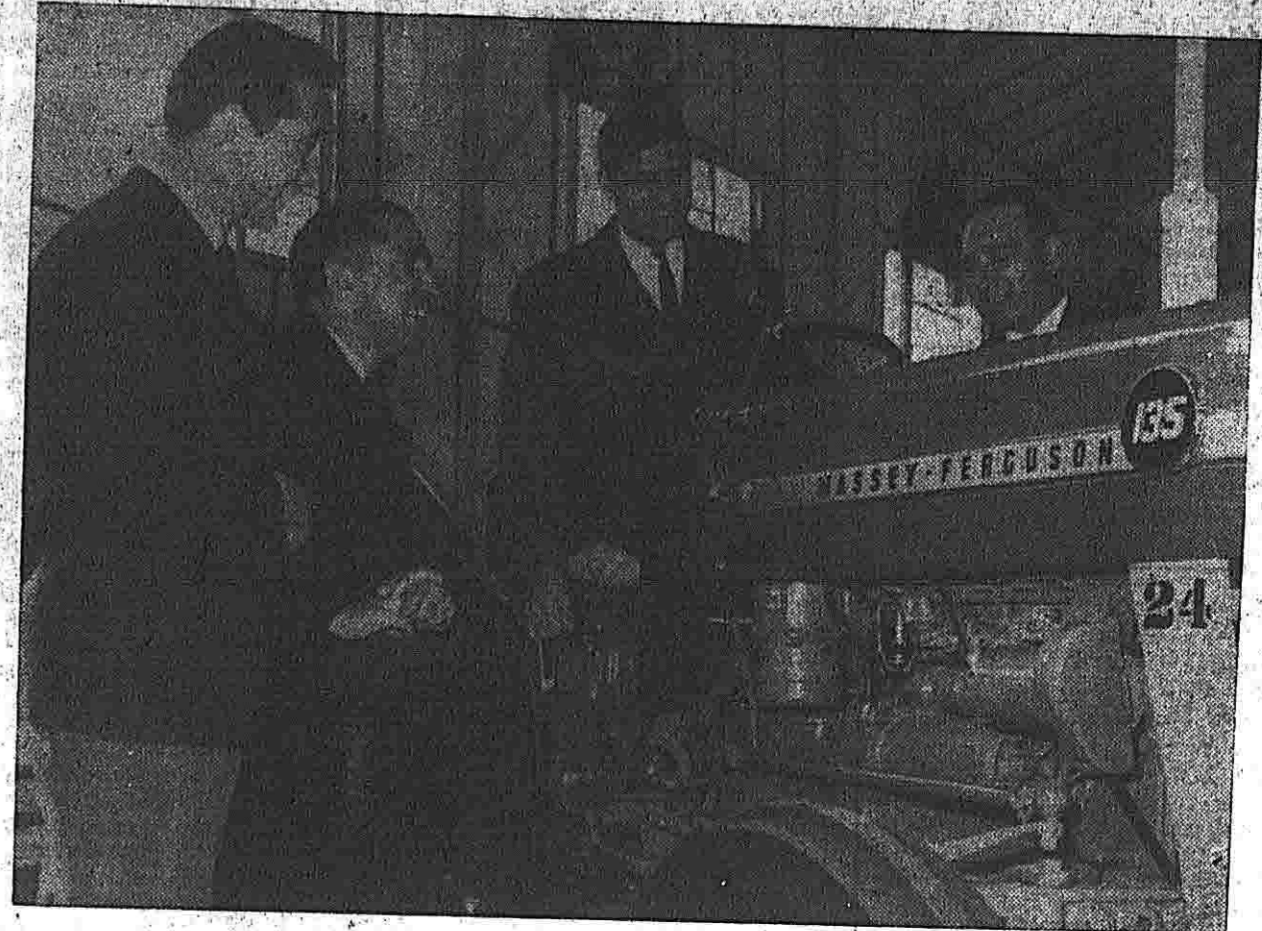
If it is the possibility and danger of nuclear war that is in question, there can be only one answer: mankind must bend every effort, humanity is duty bound to do so if it wants to survive—not to allow a war to start. This is a difficult problem but mankind must solve it. Sooner or later humanity will become socially one and indivisible and the problem of the possibility of the nuclear self-destruction of civilization will be disposed of in general.

The question of the human race being "supplanted" by more rational beings it itself created is more complicated.

Several objections may be put forward. In the first places, does man need to create beings which are rational, capable of reproducing, sufficiently compact to move about, and sufficiently universal in their possibilities and aspirations, in order that they be capable of "supplanting" mankind? A negative answer seems more logical right now. True, some take exception to this, saying that a more rational, "machine" civilization could begin developing spontaneously at a certain stage and people would not be able to control its development. But that could be countered by saying that "a more rational civilization" cannot be in need of destroying or supplanting another rational civilization. It must be said that today the controversy on this question is scholastic enough hardly to be justified.

Of course, people will strive to create highly organized, sufficiently compact systems capable of functioning in a sufficiently wide range of environmental conditions (now we call them robots, or automatons, automatic interplanetary stations, and so forth), but these will be specialised devices, designed to study the Sun, the planets, the bowels of the

(Contd. on page 4)



Four provincial governors from Afghanistan recently spent three weeks in Britain as guests of the British Government.

One of the highlights of their visit was a call at the Massey-Ferguson School of Farm Mechanisation near Coventry in the English Midlands, where later this year six specialists from the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture are to study some of the newest techniques of farm mechanisation as part of a government contract which has been placed in Britain for the supply of new agricultural machinery to Afghanistan.

Here at the international trading centre Azizullah Khogyani, Governor of Laghman Province, tries the controls of an MF 135 tractor watched by his colleagues: from left to right, Mohammad Hashim Safi, Governor of Baghlan; Mohammad Baqi Yusufzal, the governor of Wardak; Abdul Wahid Mansouri, the governor of Badghis.

The company is supplying 200 of these tractors, and 1,000 implements to the government of Afghanistan of use on cooperative mechanisation projects to increase cotton production in the Herat area.

While they were in Britain the governors visited Lewes, Birmingham, Hull, Cambridge, and Crawley new town in England Inverness, Glasgow and Edinburgh in Scotland.

Microfilm: Librarian's Indispensable Aide

In 1904 there was a disastrous fire in the National Library in Turin and more than half of its irreplaceable manuscripts went up in flames. It was this catastrophe that drew attention to the need for applying modern methods to the preservation of rare or unique documents.

Ordinary photography was the first resource, but gradually special techniques were developed which made it possible to record and store archives and manuscripts in a fraction of the space required before, and microfilming rapidly became the librarian's indispensable aide.

At its Eighth General Conference at Montevideo in 1954, UNESCO decided to set up a mobile microfilm unit as part of its contribution to educational and in particular library services all over the world.

The duty of the unit is three-fold: to reproduce and thus preserve documents of cultural, scientific or historical importance which might otherwise be in danger of destruction through age, climatic conditions, fire, etc.; to train staff in the member countries visited to create their own independent microfilm services to carry on the work begun.

It is easy to see the advantage of miniature copying as an economic method of storing archives. It was practised even in antiquity: the Assyrians provide the earliest example. The first

attempts at microphotography, came soon after the invention of photography itself. Various techniques were developed during the nineteenth century, and the first large-scale application was for the pigeon post during the siege of Paris in 1870.

But although ordinary life-size photographic reproduction had been adopted in some libraries by the end of the nineteenth century and there had been earlier suggestions for applying microphotography to library and archival purposes, it was not until the 1920s, after the Leica camera came on to the market, that microfilming began to be widely used for these purposes. Now it is recognised as indispensable and the work of the UNESCO mobile microfilm unit has brought it to many countries that would otherwise have been without its help for some time to come, with the consequent deterioration or even loss of much precious material.

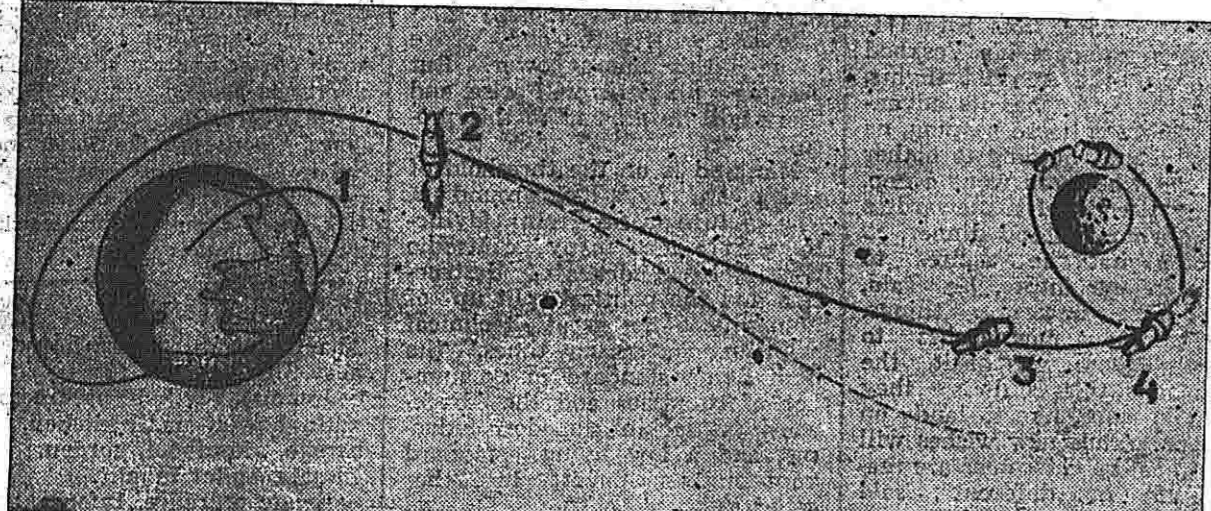
The Unit came into operation in 1956, and for the next five years worked in eight Latin-American countries, reproducing almost a million and a half pages of manuscripts and other important documents. In 1962 the Unit spent nine months in Morocco, reproducing more than half a million pages. In 1963-64 it went on to other Arabic-speaking countries, including Syria and

the United Arab Republic. By the end of 1963, it had extended its operations to Asia, and subsequently, together with a second Unit, has been introducing microfilming into Malaysia, India and other Asian countries.

In the course of all this work much valuable experience has been gained, experience that was only increased by the local difficulties which occasionally arose. The importance of adequate on-the-spot preparation by the countries concerned quickly became clear and so did practical ways of encouraging local staff to take a real and continuing interest in the work, and the best methods of first photographing the documents in a sufficient number of copies, and then cataloguing the resulting microfilms in a way that makes the information they contain readily available to as many researchers as possible.

When it has been able to spare the time, the unit has also lent a hand with various local projects not really within its brief, helping with map-making, school television and other activities where it could save the community time and trouble.

In great matters and small, the UNESCO mobile microfilm service is clearly making a worthwhile contribution to economic and social development all over the world.



Picture shows Luna 10 satellite, now orbiting the moon, starting from the earth station on its way to a predetermined orbit.

W. German Historian To Lecture In Kabul



Following is a sketch of Prince Lowenstein who will come to Kabul tomorrow.

Prince Zu Lowenstein, historian, author, publicist, served as a special adviser to German Federal Government Office of Press and Information. He was a member of the West German Bundestag (1953-1957), serving on the Foreign Affairs Committee. He was a visiting Carnegie Professor to the USA and Canada 1937-1946.

He was born on October 14, 1906, at Schonworth Castle in the Austrian Tyrol. Son of the late Prince Maximilian Zu Lowenstein-Wertheim.

In 1930, Prince Lowenstein joined the staff of the "Vossische Zeitung", then one of Germany's lead-

ing democratic papers. At the same time he became active in the struggle for the defence of the Weimar Republic against its rising totalitarian enemies.

He was a member of the Catholic Centre Party and of the non-partisan defence organisation of the Republic, "Reichsbanner Black-Red-Gold".

He was also a leader of the "Republican Students' League" and of the Republican Youth Movement in Berlin; and a frequent contributor to the "Berliner Tageblatt" and other leading newspapers and magazines. As a speaker at rallies in all major German cities, he warned of the danger of totalitarianism.

As early as July 1930, Prince Lowenstein predicted the second world war, should Hitler come to power.

On April 30, 1933 Prince and Princess Lowenstein left Germany when their lives were threatened by the National Socialists.

Prince Lowenstein first came to America in February 1935. He delivered his first lecture on American soil in Montreal, Canada, warning of totalitarianism as well as the danger of appeasement policies. Many more coast-to-coast lecture tours followed, which enabled him also to revisit Canada many times. In Montreal he lectured before various civic, academic and religious fora, as well as in London Ont. and in Assumption College, where he served on the Faculty, in the late autumn and winter 1942.

In 1937 Prince Lowenstein was

appointed visiting Professor for History and International Relations of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He taught at many leading American colleges and universities in all parts of the country, among them being: the Universities of Virginia, Nebraska, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Vermont, Iowa State, Brown University, Bucknell, Swarthmore College, Wesleyan, Knox, Southwestern, etc.

He also lectured under the auspices of the Institute of International Education and of Phi Beta Kappa.

In 1936 he founded and became Secretary General of the American Guild for German Cultural Freedom and the German Academy of Arts and Sciences in Exiles (Presidents Thomas Mann and Siegmund Freud). The Guild assisted many hundreds of exiled German writers, artists and scholars, saving many others from the Gestapo after the fall of France in the summer of 1940.

Prince Lowenstein continued in his visiting Carnegie Professorship till 1946 (the longest on record), when he and his family returned to West Germany, to help in her reconstruction.

Prince Lowenstein's first book, "The Tragedy of a Nation; Germany 1918-1934" was published in England and America 1934. In a special introduction, Wickham

(Contd. on page 4)

Water From The Desert Effective Method Found To Harvest Rain Falls

Contrary to popular belief, it does rain in the desert. The trouble is that between 70 and 100% of desert rain is lost by evaporation. Technicians at the United States Water Conservation Laboratory believe they have found a way of harvesting a large proportion of the rain that falls in desert storms by spraying a silicone compound on the sand.

The water-repellent silicone holds the rainfall above ground, where it can be gravity-drained into reservoirs. Yield from a half-inch rainfall on a small plot of typical desert which had been "siliconed" proved to be 93%. The problem which still remains is how to make the silicone crust permanent.

Other scientists are at work tapping water that lies under the desert in huge reservoirs which have been gradually filled by seepage over thousands of years. The Saudi Arabian deserts for instance—one of the driest areas of the world—cover enormous quantities of underground water, and a water development scheme has now been started there under the technical umbrella of the funds-in-trust agreement between Saudi Arabia and FAO.

The FAO report on the project says that because of the placement of the underground reservoirs, they can often be tapped at less than 500 metres down and usually where development is needed. The location and efficient use of underground water will mean drinking water for the nomadic tribes and their flocks, the strengthening of town life, the possibility of industrial development and the expansion of irrigated agriculture in settled farming areas.

A new method of locating underground water is now being used by scientists of the U.S. Government's Geological Survey. Infra-red photographic detectors, which are sensitive to heat rather than light, are mounted in aircraft to scan the coastlines of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in search of much-needed fresh-water sources.

Eastern Girls Changing To Western Eyes And Noses

"Cleopatra's nose: had it been shorter, the whole history of the world may have been altered." This is a remark by Pascal spoken while admiring the Egyptian queen's shapely nose which supposedly was the most beautiful part of her face.

On another occasion, George MacDonald, a Scottish novelist, admiring the eyes of women, said: "Where did you get your eyes so blue? Out of the sky as I came through."

These two and many other similar observations tell us how human beings, more specifically, men, highly regard women's noses and eyes. They are the two features which influence men while making up their minds about the beauty of women.

However, much to our great regret, God did not give beautiful eyes and noses to all the people. Here, however, the inventive and adaptable man did not remain idle and finally developed the means to beautify faces, through what we call today "plastic surgery," or in a more narrow term, "cosmetic surgery."

In Seoul alone, there are about 50 practising plastic and cosmetic surgeons who cater to the desires of thousands of men and women, who wish to be more beautiful and attractive.

Dr. Zyung M. Khan, a cosmetic surgeon who has been practicing surgery for the past 20 years in Seoul, says Korea is one of the two Oriental countries where cosmetic surgery is most popular. The other is Japan.

Kahn says cosmetic surgery is not as popular as we think in the Western countries, mainly because the people there in general are born with such facial features that they do not feel the need for changing them.

"Naturally, their (Westerners) eyes are big enough and noses are high. But, unfortunately, this is not the case with Korean women. In Korea, four out of about 10 women have eyes or noses which do not harmonize with their faces. Other two or three women have eyes and noses which harmonize with other facial structures only to some degree. Only the rest of about two or three have perfect eyes and noses," the surgeon remarks.

Kahn specializes in the surgery of noses and eyes.

The surgeon says Koreans have one facial feature they can be proud of the mouth. "Koreans' mouths, in general, are well built. Their lips, for one thing, are not thick or thin. They are just plain good," Kahn explains.

He continues that 70 per cent of his patients are women and 30 per cent men. A majority of the women go to surgery to beautify their eyes to have, in most cases, double eyelids made, and have their noses and breasts altered. Among men, however, the reshaping of noses is more popular.

"The eyelids of the Orientals contain a fat sag and this sag makes their eyelids appear swollen. The Occidentals do not have this fat sag in their eyelids.

"This sag causes surplus skin on the eyelids and the extra skin makes the eyelid sag and, accordingly, gives one a fierce and unattractive look," Kahn remarks.

Included among Kahn's "patients" are popular film actresses and singers. Years ago, Kahn performed plastic surgery on the eyes of a young girl. The girl, then a college coed and an actress-aspirant, was not well known publicly at the time. She, however, later became one of the leading actresses in Korea

(Contd. on page 4)

Different Approaches Evident In Geneva Conference Debate

Two different approaches came to light Tuesday during the discussion in the 18-nation committee of measures liable to relax international tension.

The delegates of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Poland expressed the conviction that it is possible to improve the international climate by such measures as the liquidation of foreign war bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops from all the places where they are stationed. The importance and urgency of these measures is particularly obvious in conditions when the Americans are conducting actions

against Vietnam from their overseas bases.

The Polish delegate Blustein noted the timeliness of such measures as the setting up in central Europe of a nuclear-free zone, conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the members of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the North Atlantic Alliance.

The statements of western representatives indicate an absolutely different approach. General Burns of Canada praised the proposal to stop the further production of fissionable materials for military purposes. In the meantime, the world press has often published statements of competent specialists saying that huge amounts of these materials have already been stockpiled.

Although the details of the project submitted by the head of the American delegation Foster Tuesday are not known yet, it is being noted in the lobbies here that this project of "regional measure to restrict conventional weapons" is of a secondary nature and does not solve the key problems—improvement of the international climate and strengthening of international confidence.

Oginga Odinga Leads Opposition To KANU Party

NAIROBI, April 20, (Reuter).—Former Vice-President Oginga Odinga was Tuesday chosen leader of a group of members of the Kenya Parliament who have resigned from the ruling Kanu party.

So far 30 members of both houses of parliament have resigned from the ruling party, including Odinga and two assistant ministers who resigned last Friday. Earlier Tuesday 28 members of parliament collectively resigned. But at a press conference two of them said they had not resigned from Kanu.

According to political observers here the resignations provide the first indication of the extent of support for the former Vice-President.

U.S. Wants To Expand Trade, Anderson Tells ECE

GENEVA, April 20, (DPA).—U.S. Ambassador Eugene Anderson told Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Tuesday that the United States government and the American business community want to expand trade between East and West in both directions.

He said "we expect a gradual further dismantling of impediments to that goal on both sides", adding that the committee on the development of trade, whose report the commission was considering can do much to contribute to that objective.

She urged reactivation of the ad hoc group on problems of East-West trade.

Mrs. Anderson reported that the very active United States economy is expected to continue to exert a beneficial effect on the expansion of world trade.

She praised the work of the trade development committee and said it can contribute effectively, mainly through its work programme to the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) "without taking over UNCTAD functions."

Eastern Girls

(Contd. on page 3)

today. Kahn confesses that whenever he sees her on the screen he has a feeling to add a little bit more of a "touch" to her eyes, to make her eyes more suitable to her face. Things are much the same at other plastic surgeries, too. A surgeon at a plastic surgery in Chong-nong says a majority of his patients are aspirants of such popular jobs as actor, actress and singers.

"These people are just crazy about reshaping their faces into better looking ones. Once a client teased me by asking to make her pug nose just like that of Liz Taylor. Well, it's a hard job. First I did not remember what the Liz's nose exactly looked like, the surgeon said.

He continued: "Later the girl brought a photo of Liz. But, I told her that Liz's nose won't fit for her, because she had a round face while Liz's rather long. She then dropped her stubborn request."

Kosygin Speaks At Luncheon Honouring Syrian Premier

MOSCOW, April 20, (Tass).—Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin said Tuesday that the Soviet Union "will continue to provide support for the strengthening of the political and economic independence of the Arab countries, to uphold the cause of peace in the Middle East".

Speaking at a Kremlin luncheon in honour of the Syrian Prime Minister, the Soviet head of government denounced the attempts to revive military-colonial blocs in the Arab east. He stressed that the authors of the plans for the establishment of a so called "Islamic" pact did not take account of the lessons of history and disregarded the changes which had occurred in the Middle East.

Alexei Kosygin spoke highly of the Syrian government's support for the patriotic forces fighting

Premier At Wolesi Jirgah

Articles 24, 34, 64 and 66.

Article 24 reads: "Education is the right of every Afghan and shall be provided free of charge by the State and the citizens of Afghanistan. The aim of the state in this sphere is to reach a stage where suitable facilities for education will be made available to all Afghans, in accordance with the provisions of the law. The Government is obliged to prepare and implement a programme for balanced and universal education in Afghanistan."

"It is the duty of the State to guide and supervise education. Primary education is compulsory for all children in areas where facilities for this purpose are provided by the state."

"The State alone has the right and duty to establish and administer the institutions of public and higher learning. Outside this sphere, Afghan nationals are entitled to establish technical and literacy schools. Conditions for the establishment of such schools, their curricula and the conditions of learning in such schools are to be determined by law. The Government may grant permission, in accordance with the provisions of the law, to foreign persons to establish private schools for the exclusive use of foreigners."

Articles 64 and 66 mainly refer to the duties of the Jirgah and the question hour itself. Tuesday's question hour was as

much of an opportunity to the members to express their views and explain the problems of education in their own areas as it was an occasion to question the government.

Virtually all the grievances the deputies enumerated were linked with the lack of means of education and the failure to attain the goals set out in the First and Second Five-Year plans in so far as education is concerned.

The question hour, which offers an opportunity for an exchange of views between the executive and the legislature, was conducted in a cool and serene atmosphere. The Deputies and the Government showed respect for one another's views.

After questions were asked by some Deputies, some members of the Jirgah proposed that the questions be stopped and the government be given the floor to answer the questions.

But two Deputies drew the attention of Dr. Zahir to the fact that in the internal procedure law of the Parliament it is stated that every Deputy during the question hour has the right to take the floor at least once.

It was on this ground that the questions of the Deputies lasted more than three and a half hours.

One of the Deputies, much later, through skillful oratory persuaded the House to stop asking its questions and let the government answer.

King Hussein Visits Spot Of Israeli, Jordanian Clash

BEIRUT, April 20, (DPA).—King Hussein of Jordan personally flew to the northeast border area Tuesday where further clashes between Israeli and Jordan troops took place, according to a Jordanian communique.

The communique said the king had taken over supervision of defence operations.

It added that the Israeli units had opened fire on several Jordan villages in the area west of Anip. The Jordan troops returned the fire until it ceased from the Israeli side, the communique said.

A quarter of an hour later, the Israelis attacked again near Riham and the UN peace keeping mission intervened and brought about a truce, the communique said.

An Israeli army spokesman in Jerusalem, Israeli sector, Tuesday said that UN officers of the cease-fire commission had issued orders which had always been observed by the Israeli troops, whilst Jordan, responded by opening fire again.

He said that two Israel soldiers had been wounded.

Gherman Titov

(Contd. from page 1)

Asked to compare his Voskhod voyage with the Aeroflot flights, he said the latter has its advantages. "There is house keeping, no floating abouts, nothing to bother about you when you want a nap, plus the luxury of a stewardess to bring your tea and dinner."

Asked what he aspires to achieve in the future, he said, "wishes are uncertain things. Every astronaut now wishes to be among those who orbit the moon. Once this is done they would, I'm sure, like to land on the moon. Thus new wishes will come up as the older ones are realised. I'm no different", said Titov.

"However, perhaps there is too much talk about the moon. We mustn't allow it to make us forget the earth. Much remains to be done here", he said. "And there are the planets beyond the moon, too", he concluded.

This afternoon Titov laid a wreath of flowers at the mausoleum of His late Majesty Nadir Shah and had a meeting with Education Minister Dr. Anwari.

Later there was a reception held in his honour by the Afghan-Soviet friendship society.

Tonight he will be the guest of honour at a dinner given by Dr. Anwari.

Tomorrow he is to have lunch with Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

He will also be received in audience by His Majesty the King. Titov's itinerary includes visits to Salang, Kandahar, Nangarhar and Helmand.

Turkish Police Arrest Anti-U.S. Demonstrators

ANKARA, April 20, (Reuter).—Police arrested 73 students here after anti-American demonstrations greeted the arrival Tuesday of U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

The students turned out with placards saying "Turkey is not the Johnson ranch" and "Yankee go home" along the road they expected Rusk to take into Ankara, where he will attend a meeting today of the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO).

The Secretary of State took a different route and police acted to head of the demonstrators when a group tried to march with their placards to the American Embassy.

W. German Writer

(continued from page 3)

Steed, formerly editor-in-chief, London Times wrote: If Prince Lowenstein, the author of this singularly interesting book, is typical of the younger generation of his fellow countrymen, there may be hope for Germany and Europe."

Other books, published in England and America, include: After Hitler's Fall (1935), which caused the Nazi government to "expatriate" and appropriate the author; Conquest of the Past and On Borrowed Peace (autobiographies, 1938, 1942); The German in History (1945); a religious trilogy, The Child and the Emperor and The Lance of Longinus.

In 1966 the latest version of his book A Basic History of Germany has been published in English.

Prince Lowenstein is now a columnist for a group of West German newspapers ("Kölnische Rundschau"), published in Cologne and Bonn.

In recent years Prince Lowenstein is making extensive journeys to most countries in Europe, in the Near and Middle East, as well as many African countries.

He still continues to lecture in some universities.

Outer Space

(Contd. from page 3)

Earth and other planets, and so forth. Electronic devices will be created possessing a tremendous high-speed store and greater possibilities of analysing and processing information than the human brain. However, there is no need whatsoever to make them beings capable of self-organising, moving about and reproducing.

If, however, people will find it expedient to create, and will create, a society of "beings" better adapted to life in the boundless expanses of the Universe, then in this case too, for that matter, they will be a direct creation of mankind, a direct continuation and development of human civilisation in space.

As for the apprehensions that, as knowledge is accumulated and comforts and well being grow, people will not find themselves new spheres for research and study ("lulled by comfort and security"), these are unfounded. So far just the opposite is observed: the more we learn about the Universe, the more its bounds widen for us, the more there is of the incomprehensible and unexplored ahead, the more complex problems and new dangers man comes up against. It is enough to take as an example the problem of a fight to the stars. Today the ways to solve it are practically beyond our ken. We can only so far speak of "insuperable" obstacles and hazards that await man on this journey. Still this problem too is probably solvable and will in the end prove to be within man's power. But then new problems will arise, and there will be no end to this process.

Mankind is on the threshold of a new era. Let's look around us. The picture is far from idyllic: there are too many contradictions: colossal means of destruction and the political split up of humanity, the great technical achievements of our times, the high living standard in a number of countries and the backwardness, lack of a modern industry, and a low living standard bordering on poverty in other countries.

But contradictions have a feature in common: they cannot remain forever. Sooner or later they are solved. They are not solved of themselves: frequently a difficult and thorny road leads to their solution, but it will be traversed.

Other contradictions will arise of course, but they will already be now contradictions, bound up with a new life, with new problems, with the scantiness of the means in the hands of people, and with the boundlessness of the Universe.

Mankind has traversed a long road from the Stone Age to our times, the times of socialist transformations.

Ahead of us lies an intricate and interesting road to a new world along which both hardships and victories await us.

CAR WANTED

Custom Free (Opel-caravan, VW-Bus Or VW-variant) Telephone 20498 Wilmsen

فاتیما ہائرڈریسنگ سالون
دکن اور اڈاکر پولیس

Fatima Hairdressing Salon
Diplomée London & Washington
Ashraf Wat
21392

Saudi Arabia Loans Pak. \$ 4 Million

KARACHI, Pakistan, April 20, (AP).—Saudi Arabia has agreed to give Pakistan a loan of four million dollars, in-formed sources said Monday.

Details of the loan agreement have been finalised between the two governments at ministerial level.

The loan will be given for overall purposes including defence purchases from abroad.

World Briefs

LEOPOLDVILLE, April 20, (Reuter).—The first regular army women paratroopers in Africa, and possibly in the world, have been trained by the Congolese army, it was announced here yesterday.

According to an army announcement 16 women, aged between 16 and 20, have qualified as parachutists.

WASHINGTON, April 20, (AP).—The U.S. government added three more ships Tuesday to its blacklist of vessels that have called at Cuban and North Vietnamese ports.

Two vessels—one British flag and one Cypriot flag—were added to the list of ships that have called at Cuban ports since January raising the total number of ships on the list to 251.

NEW YORK, April 20, (AP).—Two New York city policemen were indicted yesterday on charges of attempting to rape a young Japanese woman in the back seat of their police radio car.

The policemen also were accused of second-degree assault on Junko Sacki, an importing film employee.

WASHINGTON, April 20, (AP).—NATO's planning board for ocean shipping convened its regular annual meeting Tuesday. Discussing how to mobilise the merchant marines of member nations in case of war.

ATHENS, April 20, (DPA).—The Greek Centre Union Party and the left wing EDA Party last night submitted a motion of no confidence against the government of Stephan Stephanopoulos mostly in protest against the government Cyprus policy. The issue will be debated in parliament on Thursday.

UNO New York, April 20, (DPA).—Danish Premier Jens Otto Krag visits UN Secretary General U Thant at UN headquarters Wednesday. Following his talks with Thant, Krag flies to Washington to meet officials there.

Soviet Fishing Vessel Observes Recovery Of Lost US Hydrogen Bomb

WASHINGTON, April 20, (DPA).—A modern Soviet fishing vessel equipped with electronic devices observed the recovery of the lost U.S. hydrogen bomb off the southern coast of Spain a fortnight ago.

The U.S. defence department confirmed reports that the Soviet trawler had spent two weeks, sometimes only five kilometres away, observing the U.S. vessels engaged in the search for the missing nuclear weapon.

FOR RENT

Apartment in modern house near Siro: 4 rooms (2 bedrooms), big hall, bathroom with shower, small kitchen, garage, storeroom, garden. Closets, buffet inbuilt. Separate entrance. Information in SOUVENIR & ART SHOP, Kiosk opposite entrance Spinzar Hotel. 12 lines classified run: Thursday, April 21.

CERCLE FRANCAIS On Thursday, April 21st, at 8.30 French Club. Reserve your table. Phone number: 23295.

FOR SALE

Opel Caravan 1700 Model 1962 good condition duty paid Tel. 22722

International Club Gol-I-Lala (Tulips) dance For members only. Thursday, April 21 8:30 p.m. Free Snacks

AEROFLOT ANNOUCEMENT Aeroflot has an additional flight on 29 April 1966. Kabul/Tashkent/Moscow Departure time: 10:20 local time.